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### CHIEF CROKER TALKS

Denies He Ever Got a Dishonest Dollar Out of Politics,

Says Tammany Gives Good Government and Approves Parkhurst's Course-Will Remain Boss Tiger.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- A formal interview with Richard Croker, chief sachem of Tammany Hall, has been given out for publication. The feature of the interview is that it is largely personal. He starts out by saying that he invites an investigation by the Legislature. Then follows a circumstantial defense of Tammany Hall. The big chief makes the positive declaration that he does not possess a dollar that was not honestly earned. "If those who charge otherwise," he said significantly, "would make specific declarations I would find means of compelling them to prove their charges. He follows this up with the declaration that he will under no circumstances withdraw from the leadership of Tammany. He believes that the people of New York are satisfied with the sort of government Tammany is giving them. With reference to the resolutions recently adopted by what is called the Independent Tammany Organization, he denied that the liquor saloons, gambling houses, houses of ill fame and other criminal resorts are assessed for political purposes. He says there is not a gambling establishment in town, and, in the first time for thirty years, such a thing can be said. He acknowledges that he advised the passage of a law that would close the pool rooms. He says they were a nuisance and they disgraced the city. Ninetenths of those who went into pool rooms were clerks who could drop into a pool room across the street and lose their money. As to Dr. Parkhurst he says: "I have never said anything against Dr. Parkhurst, and I will tell you why. I have a good deal of respect for any man who tries to do what he thinks is right, and I think Dr. Parkhurst is that kind of a man. That is where he differs from those brokendown politicians we have been talking about. I do not like to say anything about his work personally, and shall not. His methods are simply a matter of opinion. Personally, I do not believe they are wise." As to the charge that he got his money dishonestly, Mr. Croker said: "I wish you would bring the name of a man who is willing to make the charges and be responsible for it. It is easy enough to insinuate things, but I notice they are pretty careful to avoid saying things they might be called on to prove. There has been a good deal of this irresponsible kind of talk during the past year, and I have said nothing about it. I have just let them go and talk as they please. I don't propose to let any-body put me on the defensive when I have

any such purpose. "So far as I am concerned, I have been in politics for thirty years, and I defy anybody to show that I have ever taken a dollar wrongfully. I have prevented others from doing so on more than one occasion, and that fact accounts for a large portion of these attacks. Everybody who has any sense will know that a corrupt man will get into office occasionally, in spite of the utmost vigilance. I can say that when such a man has got in through Tammany, and I have heard of it, he got out quicker than he

nothing to defend. I have no apologies or

explanations to make for what I have done

or what I have. Every dollar of it was ac-

quired honestly and uprightly. I have never

asked for or received a dollar from any per-

for my influence or protection, or whatever

you call it, and I have never asked for nor

received a dollar from any corporation for

son engaged in unlawful pursuits in return

### GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Fair; warmer; southwesterly winds. .

For Ohio-Snow flurries; warmer Tuesday morning; winds becoming southwest-

Local Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17. Time. | Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. | Weather. | Prec. 80 Nwest, Lt. snow. 0.03 88 West, Lt. snow. 0.01 7 P. M. 30.20 20 Maximum temperature, 24: minimum temperture, 20. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Dec. 17, 1893:

Normal.... Mean..... Departure from normal...... 0.04 -0.07Excessor deficiency since Dec. 1 -116 0.20 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -253 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Official, United States Weather

The Pyramid Pile Cure

Is a new discovery for the prompt, perma nent cure of piles in every form. Every druggist has it.

## DR. SCHENCK'S

Mandrake Pills have a value as a household remedy far beyond the power of language to de scribe. The family can hardly be true to itself hat does not keep them on hand for use in emer

## **★**MANDRAKE

Is the only vegetable substitute for that danger ous mineral, MERCURY, and while its action as a curative is fully equal, it possesses none of the

In Constipation, Mandrake acts upon the bow els without disposing them to subsequent Costiveness.

No remedy acts so directly on the liver, nothing so speedily cures Sick Readache, Sour Stomach and Bilousness as

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 ets. per box; S boxes for 65 ets.; or sent by mail. ree, on receipt of price. DR. J. H. SCHENCK

Two Ministers from Outside of the City Deliver Sermons.

Rev. A. O. Raber at the Seventh Presbyterian Church-Rev. Mr. Milburn on Old Age's Fruition.

The pulpit at the Seventh Presbyterian Church was filled yesterday morning and evening by Rev. Amos O. Raber, of Mt. Carmel, Ind. The subject of the evening discourse was "Silent Testimony to the Truth of the Bible," the text Luke xix, 40: "I tell you that if these should hold their peace the stones would immediately cry out." The text is the words of Christ as He approached Jerusalem a short time after He had raised Lazarus from the dead and was in response to those that called upon Him to guiet the enthusiasm of the multitude that assembled by the roadside to see Him pass. The discourse was an historical one, establishing the veracity of the Bible considered alone in the light thrown upon its truthfulness by the researches of man, in recent days, in the ruins of Nineveh, the Hittite kingdom, and the deciphering of the characters upon the Egyptian pyramids. He placed against the arguments of skeptics and infidels the stubborn facts revealed by the explorers among these ruins, substantiating the biblical history, which for centuries stood without authority save its own assertion.

The evidences of the existence of the Hittite kingdom found to have been preserved in the British Museum after scoffers had spent years in denying the existence of this kingdom alluded to only in the Bible, and the discovery of a plumb bob in th Pyramid of Cheops and the necessity of a knowledge of astronomy to have made the erection of the pyramid possible, were paraded as silent but veracious witnesses of the authenticity of the Bible and a refu-tation of the theory of evolution.

### GET THEE HENCE, SATAN.

Rev. R. E. Neighbors, of Seymour, Tells Young Men What to Do.

The pulpit at the First Baptist Church was occupied last night by the Rev. R. E. Neighbors, of Seymour. After the rendition of the regular song service by the choir Rev. Mr. Neighbors read from the fourth chapter of Matthew. The text for his remarks was selected from the temptations of Christ upon the mount, and particularly these words: "Then saith Jesus unto him, get thee hence, Satan, for it is written thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." The minister's remarks were directed chiefly to the young men. He emphasized the perfect life of Christ from his boyhood to the moment of His ascension as a fitting example for emulation. Touching upon the baptism of Christ by the sainted apostle John he dwelt upon the fact that the institution of baptism was performed in a normal way. Christ was identified with the sacrament of immersion in a normal way and His boyhood and youth were characterized by normal development. Rev. Mr. Neighbors strongly appealed to young men to make their lives count for something. He knew of persons who might be likened to a man in the mouth of a wellthe circumference of the world about them is little larger than the mouth. His advice was to get out of this well and enlarge the life. Give up a narrow, contracted existence and do something. Christlanity puts a young man on his feet; sends him out to conquer and not to be conquered.

### FRUITION OF OLD AGE.

Rev. Mr. Milburn's Comments on the Periods of Man's Life.

"Full of Years, Riches and Honor" was the subject of Rev. Joseph A. Milburn's morning sermon at the Second Presbyterian Church. He introduced his subject by referring to joys of old age. Youth has its dangers. Its danger is fashion. Old age likewise has its dangers. Its danger is hopelessness. As the years grow upon us the world seems to contract and our powers to diminish. We lose the consciousness and the fullness and the richness of life. This is a mistake. Age is the time of power, the time of fullest action. Man does not attain to his largest dimension until he has passed the half-century mark. We associate strength with youth, and this is right when we limit strength to its physical dimension. It is no doubt true that the physical man reaches his maximum at thirty-nine, but the intellectual man does not attain his full development until he is three score. Mr. Milburn said, further:

"There are some exceptions to this law, in the realms of letters and action. Keats wrote 'St. Agnes Eve' at twenty-six, Shelly 'The Skylark and the Clouds' before his thirtieth year, Herbert Spencer wrote 'The First Principles' of his entire synthetic philosophy in his twenty-seventh year. But the general law is that the time imum human power is the sixtieth year. There are a multitude of facts to support this assertion. Witness Chatham, Walpole, Marlborough, Demosthenese, Bismarck and Gladstone. Again, old age is the time of fruition. In youth we are planning and idealizing, thinking over what we shall be, and how we shall attain our end.

"For twenty years we sow. For thirty years more we hoe. The first third of life is idealization, the second third struggle, the third third is realization. It is only in the later years of our life that we enjoy the fruits of effort, the beautiful privileges of wealth, wisdom and repose. Again, old age is the time of moral supremacy. It is impossible to tell anything about the life of youth. It is problematical-an unknown X, whose equation you cannot find-the more brilliant and promising the life, oftentimes the more tragical its outcome. Middle age, too, has its rapids to shoot, and no prophet can tell with what success or failure. The same man who in his youth warded off without effort the solicitation of bacchanalian pleasures, has sold himself, body, and mind and soul, at the solicitation of mammon, to the devil in his fortleth year. Moral poise comes only with a multitude of

years." Mr. Milburn concluded his discourse with this statement: "Age is the time of clear and settled faith. The faith of youth is certain, but it is traditional. In middle life this traditional faith is shattered by many doubts. Many years we wander between two worlds, 'the one dead, the other powerless to be born.' Time only brings us calm vision and steadfast trust. The years dissolve the clouds, and old age, if it be the coronation of a worthy life, stands bathed in a pellucid element of hope, looking up into an ever-clearing sky."

### MR. M'LEAN TALKS.

He Did Not Come Here to Break Up the Street-Car Brotherhood.

General Manager McLean, of the streetrailway company, last night said that he was not informed to a certainty of the disintegration of the Brotherhood of Streetrailway Employes in this city. He was inclined to believe, however, that there was something in the reported disruption of the organization, as he had been told that such action would be eventually taken by the men still in the employ of the company. He characterized as false the charge made in the public prints that his mission here was to accomplish this purpose, and that his services were now at an end and he would return East. He says that he came here at the solicitation of the principal stockholders to work for the best interests of the company, to protect the rights of the citizens and see that they were given a good street-car service. It was his firm intention when he accepted the position to select for his employes men who would work for the company's interest and compel fair treatment of patrons. He cared little, he said, whether they were members of the brotherhood or not so they performed their work in a satisfactory manner and treated passengers with courtesy. When he had looked over the ground he found many employes who imagined that they were part owners rather than the company's servants. Many cases of insolent treatment of passengers came to his notice daily, and he determined to weed out the men who were thus working contrary to the company's interest. Further than this he had no interest whatever in the brotherhood's affairs, caring little whether the men belonged to the

organization or not. He believed that his

FROM LOCAL PULPITS efforts in the direction indicated had been successful, and that now he had the co-

operation of the employes. He said the improvements that had been going on would be continued as coon as the weather would permit, and promised that within a year the street-railway service in this city would be the very best in the country. He said it was the company's intention to push the work this winter and complete the Pennsylvania-street, Mount Jackson and Haughville line, but that the weather was so bad the work would have to be abandoned, for the present at least, Speaking of the recent trouble experienced from the stoppage of cars on several of the lines on account of accidents to the electrical appliances, he said:

"These unfortunate occurences, which have been the subject of much adverse criticism by the public, will be remedied im-mediately. We have closed a contract with a new firm for sheet mica insulators to replace the old ones, and I am of the opinion that our trouble in this direction will soon

be at an end, as the fault lies there."
The Shelby-street lines have been extended to the Belt road, and it is the intention of the company to have cars running to that point by the end of the week. The people living on the South Side were in hopes that the extension would be made to Raymond street while the work was in progress, so that when spring opens they could reach Garfield Park by only a few minutes' walk.

A rumor has been current upon the streets for several days that the street-car employes' brotherhood intended to surrender their charter and disband. It has been reported that at a meeting held Saturday night a vote was taken upon the question and the surrender was decided upon. A number of the brotherhood men were interrogated last night as to the truth of the rumor, and said they knew nothing about

### ATTACKED THE TURNKEY.

James Jameson, a Negro, Creates a Scene at the Jail.

James Jameson, a negro in the county jail charged with burglary, is now shackled in the dungeon. He has been causing much trouble to the prisoners during the last week, and yesterday morning when Turnkey Jerry Collins went to Jameson's cell to admit him to the corridor, the prisoner made a lunge at the turnkey to assault him. Collins had been warned by several prisoners beforehand of the threats made by Jameson to attack some of the jail officers. Collins caught the prisoner by the neck and, with the assistance of several prisonbound the dangerous negro. After a considerable struggle, Jameson was shackled and put in the dungeon. A number of times he has made threats against prisoners. He has served a term in the wrokhouse, and is considered a bad man. The little incident prevented Sheriff Emmett from receiving the Sunday callers in the afternoon.

### POSSIBLE TO RESIGN.

Secretary Fortune Quotes the Law of the Commercial Club.

Secretary William Fortune says it is a mistake that members of the Commercial Club cannot resign at any time if they choose to do so. He cites Section 5 of the by-laws of the organization, which reads: "Any member not in arrears for stock, dues or fines may resign, with the consent of the board of directors, by written communication to that effect to the board, but such resignation can only be accepted when the stock of such member is paid in full." There have been but three resignations, he says, from the club within the last few days. These are Horace Smith, W. H. Tucker and W. H. Hobbs.

Girls' Industrial School. The lady managers of the Girls' Industrial School have been notified by the Tabernacle Church that the church will furnish the Christmas presents for the five hundred and fifty children of the school. The Central-avenue Church has also promised a donation. The Christmas exercises will occur at Tomlinson Hall next Saturday afternoon. The managers request that any donations made to them this Christmas may be either in money or goods to be made up for the children, as their necessities are greater than ever before. The appeal for clothing and shoes made in the papers last week met a liberal response. Twenty-five more lady teachers are needed in this school It will only require two hours time each Saturday afternoon during the winter

Plymouth Church Interior Drenched. The steam heating apparatus at Plymouth Church got out of order yesterday afternoon in the absence of the janitor, and before his return every room in the front part of the building was flooded with water, drenching the carpets and doing considerable damage. The accident was discovered by the secretary of the charity organization, whose office is located in the building, in time to prevent the ceilings and walls from becoming thoroughly wet and causing a much greater loss. The church auditorium escaped damage, as the steam heating apparatus in that part of

### the building was fortunately turned off. Foot Pad Frustrated.

William Mahone, residing at No. 98 Greer street, claims to have been the victim of ootpads last night. About 7 o'clock he was set upon by three men near the corner of Virginia avenue and McCarty street. Two of the men seized him from the rear and the third drew a pistol. At this moment a passing pedestrian frightened his assailants away. As they ran one of the men grabbed Mahone's hat and carried it off.

### Small Blaze at the Park. An incipient blaze at the Park Theater

last night was extinguished without the aid of the fire department. The watchman discovered the flames before they had gained headway. The origin is unknown.

### Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued Saturday to Franz S. Bradway and Elizabeth Price. John Bowers and May Williamson, Andrew W. McCord and Bettle Perkins, William Hartman and Anna E. Wolf.

George Harvey a Candidate. George Harvey, one of Marion county's most active and energetic Republicans, is a candidate for Clerk of the Supreme

### Holman on Deck Again.

Grandpa Holman is getting ready to resume hostilities against the new navy. He thinks it's all a sinful waste of money. He has lived in Aurora, Dearborn county, Indiana, a good many years now, never saw an en-emy's fleet in the offing yet, and is willing to take the risks. Chairman Amos Cum-mings-who once said that every musteredout guid in Grandpa Holman's cuspidor represented \$1,000,000 saved by his watchfulness to the treasury, or words to that effectis going to have experiences of his own with the venerable Hoosier retrencher before the arrival of the crocuses and blue-

### "The Rich Growing Richer."

Iowa State Register. Will Mr. Sovereign make room for the Governor to appoint some good Democrat or will he draw a salary of \$125 a month for five or six months in addition to the salary which the Knights pay him?

### Stend's Success. Chicago Dispatch.

An Indianapolis exchange says that Editor Stead is meeting with great success in fighting the devil here. That may be true, generally speaking, but he certainly has met Helen Gougar.

### Stead and Gougar.

New York Recorder. There is a faint tinge of sarcasm in the Chicago Times' remark that "if Mr. Stead and Mrs. Gougar seriously desire to alleviate distress in Chicago they will go

### The Amendment Accepted.

Minneapolis Tribune. "Next time Colorado will be careful about the mental caliber of the men she elects to the governorship," says the Indianapolis Journal. How about Kansas, Oregon and Illinois?

Capt. James B. Curtis has returned to the city after an absence of three months in the East. He will remain here now most of the time. His business East was to establish a branch of the law firm of which he is a member.

Fine watch repairing by experts at Marcy's, 38 West Washington street. Great sale holiday goods at Marcy's.

## FOOD FOR THE EAST

Local Commission Men Furnish Supplies to Far-Off Markets.

Growth of the Business-Highest Shipments in a Day-Growth of the Woolen Market.

Investigation would without doubt devel-

op the fact that in no branches of Indianapolis business has there been so remarkable an increase as with the commission merchants and the poultry and egg packers in the last thirty years, the business having increased from \$300,000 a year in 1862 to \$3,000,000 in 1892. The first man to establish what could be termed a strictly commission house was G. G. Holman. This was in 1860. In 1862 Van Camp & Jackson established a commission house on a more extensive scale than Mr. Holman's, as Mr. Holman had largely confined himself to supplying the local grocers with poultry, butter, eggs and game. Van Camp & Jackson took in a larger field, and received goods on commission from not only this but other States, and furnished goods to some of the important cities and towns of the State. The next year Barnes & Williams opened up, and competition then became sharp, the last firm being more aggressive than either of its predecessors. For several years these three commission houses held the field, and were doing about \$300,000 in business, in 1870 reaching about half a million dollars a year in business. In 1871 Henry Syerup, a grocer on Massachusetts avenue, sold out, and established a commission house. He began buying goods as well as taking them on commission. The next year L. F. Adams joined the ranks of the commission men, competition became sharper and the business began to grow very healthy. Now there are fourteen commission houses which do business on a large scale, and the business of last year exceding three million dollars. Of the original number mentioned above Henry Syerup and L. F. Adams are still in business, and in the last few years the commission houses which were scattered, have all concentrated on South Delaware street. While the commission merchants have increased their business in a remarkable manner, another branch has been increasing fully as rapidly. This is the packing of poultry, eggs and butter for Eastern markets, and Indianapolis now outranks any point in the Union in the way of furnishing Eastern markets with such articles. The first carload of poultry shipped from Indianapolis was in 1860 by J. R. Budd, who a year afterwards took into partnership William Hinesly, and they enlarged the business until they shipped one to three carloads a week. A year later A. V. Lawrence engaged in the same business, and the next year Lawyer & Hall. The last firm was short lived. In 1880 Arthur Jordan entered the field and began shipments on a much larger scale. This gave stimulus to the other and older

Not until 1887 did Indianapolis take the rank it now occupies as a produce shipping point. In that year Mr. Jordan moved into his present quarters and greatly enlarged his business, establishing branches all tributary to the Indianapolis house. There are now four houses which do an extensive business. To name the markets which draw supplies from this market would be quite a task. Within the last year as high as fifteen carloads per day of dressed poultry have been shipped to Eastern markets, and often as many carloads of live poultry, although less of the latter is handled than formerly. A few years ago most of the shipments were made in certain seasons of the year. Now the refrigerator car has come into such general use that the season of the year, climate and temperature cut no figure, the temperature being regulated by the conveniences the refrigerator car furnishes. There is no class of freights which pays the roads as well as poultry, eggs and butter, consequently the business is closely watched, and nothing left undone to make good time in transportation to Eastern markets. While the distant markets have not opened so extensively to the commission merchants for produce and the articles they handle as has the poultry, egg and butter markets, the commission men have largely extended their business in this State, portions of Ohio and Illinois The excellent railroad facilities of Indianapolis are a very favorable factor to both

### Indianapolis Woolen Mills.

But few persons are aware of the excellent name goods manufactured by the Indianapolis woolen mills have in other States as well as in Indiana. This accounts for the fact that while woolen mills all over the country are idle mills here are running, and orders come in just fast enough to keep them fair ly busy, but not pushed, as ordinarily, in the fall months. The Hoosier woolen mill was established in Indianapolis in 1846 by Geisendorff & Co., and has been in operation under that name ever since, and while none who have been interested in the mill in the forty-seven years the mill has been in operation have become rich, they have always paid their debts, and each member of the firm has received enough benefit to place him in comfortable circumstances. The Hoosier Woolen Mill Company brought the first spinning machine into the State. It was built in Dayton and brought here on a wagon. The second mill was established in 1856 by Merritt & Coughlen. In its early days they were twice burned out, and fate seemed against them, but later the tide turned in their favor, and with the coming on of the civil war their goods were in such demand that they were obliged to run day and night. Mr. Merritt and son now run the mill, Mr. Coughlen now being vice president of the Indiana National Bank and one of its most active officials. One of the members of the Hoosier Woolen Mills Company states that up to 1862 farmers who raised wool were in the habit of bringing the wool in to card into rolls and yarn, then take it home and make their own goods. As high as five thousand bundles of wool, representing that number of families, were brought in annually to be so prepared About 1880 a change came over the farmers

They would bring in their wool and trade t for goods, and the home spinning whee was dispensed with. In the last few years this plan has been abandoned by the wool growers. They now sell their wool to the small dealers over the country, or bring it to the mills and sell it for cash, very few exchanging wool for goods. As a result fewer goods are sold at the mill than formerly, and the manufacturer has been obliged to enlarge his market to dispose of his goods, and this enlargement of the market has made the goods of Indianapolis mills in demand from Maine to California and until the tariff trouble came on there were months in each year that the Indianapolis mills were obliged to refuse orders. being unable to manufacture goods enough NEW PUBLICATIONS.

(From the Bowen-Merrill Company.) "Wayside Music," by Charles H. Crandall, is a collection of short poems, lyrics, songs and sonnets, most of which have appeared at different times in the Century, Harper's Monthly, Atlantic Monthly and other standard periodicals. The verses are all up to the average of magazine poetry, and some of them above. Some are in a light vein and others more serious. The following, entitled, "Waiting," may serve as a sample of the author's thoughtful style:

"As little children in a darkened hall At Christmas-tide await the opening door, Eager to tread the fairy-haunted floor About the tree with goodly gifts for all, And in the dark unto each other call-Trying to guess their happiness before,-Or of their elders eagerly implore Hints of what fortune unto them may fall

So wait we in Time's dim and narrow room. And with strange fancies, or another's

thought Try to divine, before the curtain rise, The wondrous scene. Yet soon shall fly the gloom

And we shall see what patient ages The Father's long-planned gift of Para-The volume is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.25.

One of the handsomest books of the season is "The Masters and Masterpicces of Engraving," by Willis O. Chapin. It is at once a gallery of illustrations and a discriminating treatise on the art of engraving. Under Mr. Chapin's pen the literature of engraving becomes a fascinating study, free from technical digressions, as the great German, Italian, French, English, and American workers are passed in review. Their masterpieces, seen in the perfection of these reproductions, are a succession of beautiful prints, including such examples as the Van Dyck etching of Cornelius Voster-man's Durer's "the Nativity," Marc An-tonio's "Lucretia," and many others. The book-making of the volume is worthy of Marcy's jewelry store is 38 West the subject. The heavy paper, clear type, in ton street, next to Lee's tea store.

and rich binding are a fascination to the eye. Ornamental leather, uncut edges, gilt

"Harper's Young People for 1893" is at hand. The good things which it contains are so many and of so varied a nature for both pleasure and instruction that anybody who wants genuine good times will be glad to join the thousands of boys and girls who enjoy this bountiful spread every year. This volume presents a greater number of pages than is to be found in any previous volume of this popular journal. The Columbian exposition has been the subject of descriptive articles and of illustrations which form an interesting feature of the year. It will be sufficient for the reader to recall former volumes of the Young People to understand how effective an array of attractions the present volume must disclose. The illustrations are excellent and very numerous. Cloth, \$3.50.

Philologists will find much to interest them in "Old and Middle English Reader," by Prof. George E. MacLean, of the University of Minnesota. It treats of the origin and growth of the English language from the earliest period through the middle ages to comparatively modern times. The work shows profound research and intimate acquaintance with the sources of pure English undefiled. The book itself requires close study to extract its meat. Its value for teachers and pupils is enhanced by an alphabetical glossary of old ond middie English words. Cloth, \$2. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"The Social Contract, or The Principles of Political Rights," by Jean Jacques Rousseau, is a translation from the French of a work which was first published in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and which had great influence in molding the political ideas of that period. Although its doctrines were advanced at that time, they have ceased to be so by the progress of political intelligence. Nevertheless the work contains many good ideas. It is translated by Rose M. Harrington. Cloth, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Prof. Clinton Scollard, author of "Under Summer Skies," has published a new work entitled "On Sunny Shores." This is a sort of companion volume to the other, being a pleasant, discursive book of travel in which the reader is carried in jaunty way along the Wye river, to "Ambieside," down the Neckar, through the Tyrol, over the Splugen, and tarries for a season at Bellaggio and Verona before proceeding to alluring scenes in Greece and Syria. Illustrated. Cloth, \$1. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co., 67 Fifth avenue.

Harper & Brothers publish a new edition of Charles Reade's novel, "The Cloister and the Hearth; or, Maid, Wife and Widow," The book is handsomely gotten up in every way, but perhaps its most striking feature is the illustrations by William Martin Johnson. These are numerous and fine. The book is published in holiday style, two volumes, with illuminated silk covers, uncut edges and gilt tops, \$8. There is a photogravure portrait of the author.

Macmillan & Co., New York, publish "Essays on Questions of the Day," by Goldwin Smith. The topics treated are political and social, some being especially British, though not without interest for a citizen of the United States, while others are common to both countries. Among them are "Woman Suffrage," "The Irish Question," "Prohibition in Canada and the United States," etc. The essays are in a clear and forceful style. Cloth, \$2.25.

"Twenty Years at Sea," by Frederick S. Hill, is the personal narrative and experiences of a long-time sailor. In his preface he says: "I propose, as though sitting on the windlass bitts, to give some chapters from my old log books." The author does not affect any literary style, but he tells a plain, unvarnished tale in good fashion. Cloth, \$1. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Travels in America 100 Years Ago," is a book the character of which is sufficiently indicated by its title. The author, Thomas Twining, was an English gentleman, who traveled for his health and kept a record of his travels. The book presents some curious and interesting pictures of life in the seaboard States in 1795. It is published by Harper & Brothers in their Black and

Best known as a writer of poetry, Jean Ingelow seeks new readers in a novel entitled, "A Motto Changed." The scene of the story is laid in the southern part of England. The plot is not strikingly original, but the materials are well handled and the story possesses a fair degree of interest. Cloth, ornamental, \$1. New York: Harper & Brothers.

"In Various Moods" is the fairly descriptive title of a volume of verse by M. A. B. Evans. It is a collection of short poems, ballads and rondeaux on a variety of topics, all light and well handled. The author has a graceful touch, skill and versification, and some of the poems are decidedly clever. Cloth, \$1. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"From Wisdom Court," by H. S. Merriman and S. G. Tallentyre, is a collection of short sketches on a variety of topics. The authors have carefully avoided trying to be profound or learned, and some of the sketches are quite clever. The humor is English. Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.50. New York: Dodd, Meade & Co.

"Everybody's Guide to Music," by Josiah Booth, is a handbook for musicians and students of music. It contains illustrated chapters on singing and cultivation of the voice, directions for organ and piano playing, a complete dictionary of musical terms, etc. It is a very comprehensive little book. New York: Harper & Bros.

Dodd, Mead & Co. publish "In the Dwellings of Silence," a novel by Walker Kennedy. It is a romance of Russian life. The story has dramatic interest and shows familiarity with Russian life. There is graphic account of a banishment to and escape from Siberia. Cloth, \$1.

"Prisoners of the Earth" is the title given to a collection of short stories by H. D. Lowry. The volume contains fifteen stories of rather unequal merit, the best, however, being quite fairly good. Cloth, \$1. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

"A Coign of Vantage," a novel by John Seymour Wood, introduces the reader to some typical Americans who are traveling in Europe. The characters are well drawn and the story runs off in sprightly fashion and has a happy ending. Cloth, \$1. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Swett, is a juvenile story that will delight inteiligent young readers, girls as well as boys. It is published by Harper & Brothers in their Young People series. Cloth, ornamental, \$1.25.

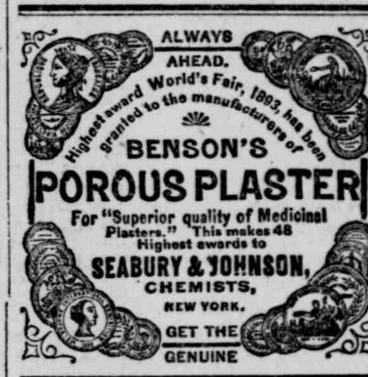
"The Mate of Mary Ann," by Sophie

For holiday goods go to Marcy's.

Marcy's jewelry store is 38 West Wash-

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### WHAT TO GIVE "HER."

When She Is Not Near and Deas Enough to Accept Costly Presents. New York World.

When gloom and bewilderment struggle for mastery on a young man's face it is the awful problem of what to give some young woman at Christmas which will not be promptly returned. Something more lasting than flowers, something more original than books, something less frivolous than bonbons, and yet something which will not require an offer of marriage to precede its acceptance, is what he is looking for. He knows that he is allowed a little more latitude in sending gifts than at ordinary seasons, but he doesn't know exactly where his field of choice ends. He must not send anything that savors

too strongly of the personal and intimate, and he must not send anything which has cost much money. He may buy things for her library, her tea table, her cabinets or her walls, but he may not buy anything for her toilet table or herself. He may send her a dainty bonbon dish, a vase or bowl. He may send her a silver-topped ink bottle, or calendar in a leather frame, a blotter or a pen tray, but it will be in better taste for him to refrain from giving her silver-mounted cologne bottles, combs, brushes, mirrors and pin trays. A dainty little piece of royal Worcester or Rookwood, a tiny bit of Dresden, something in Eastern pottery he may send, but woe unto him if he indulges in brooches, necklaces and the like.

Of course, all this applies to the ordinary young man who wants to give the ordinary young woman of his acquaintance a token of his regard. But there are cases where the age of the giver or the intimacy between families permits a more personal gift.

### Vassar's Christmas Dolls. New York Recorder.

According to annual custom, there has been a great dressing of dolls by the Vassar girls for this Christmas. One hundred and fifty elaborately costumed "lady" and "baby" dolls are now ready to go to the Rivington-street college settlement. No Vassar girl is "asked" to give or dress a doll. They volunteer, and the number of 150 is thereby the willing offering of exactly one-third of the entire college. Each doll has a complete outfit of the daintiest underwear, beruffled skirts and exquisitively pretty outer costume. Above all things, the Vassar girls want to show the poor little slum children what it is to have the garments which don't show of equal daintiness and finish with the garments which do. This is contrary to the usual idea of the shop doll, and the child's own bringing up, which usually likes to cover poverty and untidiness with some-garment of glistening finery.

For Opera Glasses, Umbrellas go- to Marcy's, Largest and finest stock in the city, and the lowest prices.

"Old Process" whisky made in the honest, old-fashioned way, by R. Cummins & Co., distillers, Loretto, Ky., is absolutely

Marcy's store open every night. Special prices at evening sales. Low prices.

## Which nature is constantly giving in the shape of boils, pimples, eruptions, ulcers, etc. These show that the blood is contaminated, and some

assistance must be given to relieve the trouble. Is the remedy to force out these potsous, and enable you to GET WELL.

"I have had for years a humor in my blood which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing the shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well, and feel like running a foot

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